KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

MORE OF X. Y. AND Z.

LETTER

From BELLAMY, *alias* Y. *to the Paris Editor of the Ami des Loix.*

THE report of the American commissioners has been circulated throughout all Europe with great profusion. It furnishes fresh nourishment to keep alive the hatred the enemies of France feel against the French government, by endeavoring to prove that corruption has the most powerful influence in the Directory and over their ministers; it may at least fairly be supposed that the report alluded to originated in this perfidious intention; but without attempting to defend those who stand in need of no defence, I shall content myself with repelling the injury done to me in that report, by describing me in the character of an intriguer.

Citizen Talleyrand, without whose orders I have done nothing, said nothing, written nothing, might very well mistake me for another, from the character given to me in the report of the commissioners. I myself would have been led into an error by it, if your Journal had not lately named me as the person represented by the letter Y. I expect from your impartiality, that as you have been the echo of calumnies, you will also give room to the following simple truths, substantiated by facts, which I submit to the consideration of the public.

Commercial concerns, in which it is well known I was engaged, made my presence necessary at Paris, where I had frequent opportunities of seeing citizen Talleyrand, with whom I was formerly pretty intimately acquainted; one of my friends, a citizen of the United States, who had been informed of that circumstance, came to entreat me to communicate to that minister certain means of bringing about a reconciliation between France and America—I consented, and the minister thought the proposition was not unworthy of his attention. He accordingly made me immediately acquainted with the charges of the French republic against the Americans, especially with those that were taken from the speech of the late president Adams, of which he sent me a French translation, together with notes written in his own hand, respecting explanations and reparations, that he required. He next proposed to me that I should see the commissioners.

A wish to oblige him was not the only motive that determined my resolution. The commercial advantages which I should derive from a treaty of peace, towards which I should have contributed, made me, I confess, somewhat regardless of the resolution I had taken not to intermeddle in political affairs.

I waited on the commissioners, and the friend who entreated me to speak to citizen Talleyrand, was at once my introductor and my interpreter; for, to my great surprise, they declared that they did not understand French, and I was equally unacquainted with the English. In this first conference I shewed them the above mentioned note of the minister, respecting the president's speech. My interpreter wrote down in French, from what I dictated to him, five articles which I conceived might constitute the basis of a treaty of alliance; not a word did it contain relative to any specific sum of money: Read these propositions transcribed literally from the report of the American commissioners.*

Nor is that all—read over the whole of that conference, and also the three other conferences which I held under the description of Y. with the whole of the commissioners together. However misshapen and contradictory the narrative of these conversations may appear under their pen, you will perceive that they have never dared to accuse me of having made a demand of twelve hundred thousand livres; that they do not quote a single word of mine that has any respect to such a circumstance; they merely pretend, that in one circumstance I answered in the affirmative to a question which they mention having put to me on this subject.

What! shall an accusation of so serious a nature rest on no better foundation than a gesture, a nod, or a monosyllable, which is not even so much as mentioned? And shall they be received as answer to a question put in a foreign language which I do not understand? The bare statement of such an accusation is sufficient to refute it.

With the knowledge of the minister I had a second conference with them, in which I proposed of my own accord, and as the means of proving their attachment to France, to buy up some Batavian Rescriptions at par—See my proposition as it is reported by the commissioners: you cannot discover a word in it respecting a pretended *douceur* for the officers.†

The commissioners were desirous to transmit me a written answer—read it over again, citizen, in their own correspondence, and say whether it contains a single word concerning the pretended twelve hundred thousand livres.‡

Permit me here to correct and animadvert on a very serious mistake: in speaking of that answer of the commissioners, you say, "When an attempt is made to confide to Y. the negative answer to his proposition of twelve hundred thousand livres, he shrinks from undertaking it; he is compelled to confess, from a kind of shame, that the proposition comes neither from the directory, nor even from the minister, but that it comes merely from himself."

What levity, what injustice does not this paragraph betray, in which you so inconsiderately dispose of the reputation of an honest man!

Peruse once more that answer, or get it explained to you, and you shall not discover in it one single word respecting that pretended proposition, of a sum to be paid for attaining the ends of corruption. Read over the whole conference, and you will perceive that, from the very outset, I held out the idea of a purchase of Batavian Rescriptions as my private individual opinion; and then perhaps you will repent of the injury you have done me.

Finally, a third conference took place on the 20th day of October; I delivered into the hands of the American commissioners a paper containing seven articles, among which is to be found the proposed purchase of Batavian Rescriptions, but not one word here neither of the twelve hundred thousand livres!

Observe, citizen, that in each conference I invariably started by declaring "a circumstance not denied by the commissioners themselves, that I did not pretend to any public character; that I did not insinuate any connection whatever with the directory, that I was not known to any of its members, and that I took a part in these conferences merely out of complaisance for citizen Talleyrand, who was studious to devise every possible means of securing an honorable peace between the two nations."

Have, therefore, the candor to confess, that a man unacquainted with the directory, without possessing any weight with any of its members, and who cannot fairly be regarded as attempting to impose upon the world, is not a person of sufficient consideration to be bought at the price of twelve hundred thousand livres.

Shall it be said, that, availing myself of my acquaintance with the minister, I endeavored to make good some claim to that sum? The narrative of the commissioners is an additional argument to prove the absurdity of that imputation. You may there read, that convinced of the inutility of intermediate conferences, I waited upon Mr. Gerry to entreat him to ask for a personal interview with citizen Talleyrand, the minister; that I myself conducted him to the house of the minister, praying him to acquaint the minister, without any exception, with the whole of the propositions or demands that had been made to him. And here, indeed, is it that I have to appeal to mr. Gerry himself, beseeching him to do that homage to truth; to have the goodness to say, whether he was silent on any proposition; whether he was conscious of the least possible omission; and whether I did not express myself in terms of thanks for this very punctilious exactness; and what was the answer of citizen Talleyrand?

Namely, *That the instructions given by me, Bellamy, to Mr. Gerry, were exact, and that he could always rely upon them.* (d)

What then, might I here ask with some degree of astonishment?—What then are the political views of mr. Gerry? When, notwithstanding the preceding facts, he so tardily accuses me, in his letter of the 31st of May, of not having, as far as he knew, produced any confidential powers, any document, of any nature whatsoever, and consequently of being a person who came forward in a very questionable unauthorised shape.

But I myself am here guilty of injustice towards the American commissioners. It is not he, but you, citizen, who brand me with the odious suspicion of being a *hireling negotiator*, while your own Journal contains a proof that mr. Gerry exonerates me from any such imputation.

"Mr. Gerry, you say, has positively declared, in one of his letters, that no citizen authorised by the minister, has said a syllable to him that carried with it the most remote intimation of the proposition of disbursing money for the purposes of corruption:" say, therefore, citizen, that I am the person, or that mr. Gerry points out a person, who during the whole course of this negotiation, has been more accredited than I was by the minister to treat with mr. Gerry—*all the instructions of mr. Bellamy are exact, and you may always confide in them.* Connect this former *authorisation* of the minister with what mr Gerry has declared *positively*, and again you must vent a repentant sigh for the injury you have done me.

How also does it come to pass, citizen, that you mention in terms of praise the exertions made by the minister of the foreign department 'to extricate the commissioners from their embarrassed situation,' and that in the same number of your journal you criminate me for having co-operated with his desires?

As a condition previous to acknowledging the commissioners, I called upon them you say, for certain explanations of some passages evidently insulting to the French republic, which were distinguishable in the speech of the president of the United States. But soon he was desired to spare them the embarrassment "of these disavowals, and gave them to understand, that an offer made by them to purchase a certain quantity of Dutch rescriptions would be regarded as a friendly act on their part. Finally, he complained of not seeing them, and seemed anxious to hold conferences with Mr. Gerry."

Here, then, is a precise analysis of all that I have said, written, or done in the three conferences which I held with the commissioners. Be, therefore consistent with yourself, citizen: either retract the well merited praises which you bestow on the pacific intentions of the minister, and on the steps which he ordered to be taken, or confess that this man, who was the faithful organ of his intentions, and who followed, with the most scrupulous exactness, the instructions he had received, by no means deserves the cruel reproach with which you load him.

And here I would conclude my answer, had I not to notice and reprobate the levity or the inconsistency with which the commissioners, in their report, turn against me the overtures which was charged by citizen Beaumarchais to make them in his name. I had seen him at Hamburgh, and I had kept up a commercial intercourse with him. Having been informed by the commissioners themselves of my intercourse with them, he wrote to me, and his letter is in my possession, praying me to propose to Mr. Marshall, who had been his counsel in Virginia in a law suit for nearly 150,000l. sterling, gained in the first instance by his abilities, to buy up his claims at 50,000l. sterling loss.

I made that proposition in person to Mr. Marshall; he communicated it to Mr. Gerry, who was present, and then myself conversed upon it with the latter; both of them, who had been studying French for two months, thought they understood it sufficiently not to require the assistance of an interpreter; unfortunately for me it proved otherwise, since neither of them understood in the same manner the propositions which I had made to them, as clearly appears from the note of Mr. Marshall of the 18th December. "General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry met together at my house, Mr. Gerry gave us a detailed account of the conversation, of which mention is made in our public letter, The proposition relative to the reclamation of M. Beaumarchais is altogether different from what I had conceived of it, in consequence of what M. Y. had told me."

L'Ami des Loix, which has constantly kept up the unconciliating character of the commissioners—their different views—their prejudices against France—the dislike of two of them to peace, instead of endeavouring to degrade my character, might have done me justice by observing this paragraph, which evidently charges the commissioners with a mistake, or with the political falsification of the facts.

Eight or ten days after the audiance I procured for Mr. Gerry, with citizen Talleyrand. I went to dine with the commissioners in company with this minister.—The following decade I again dined with Mr. Gerry at the ministers house, fifteen days have elapsed without any reciprocal communication.—Mr. Gerry prayed me to call upon him at his house but I refused it, as contrary to the inclination of citizen Talleyrand.

A few days after he thought proper that I should return to Mr. Gerry's—Mr. Gerry then intreated me to give him a written copy of what I conceived to be the last intention of the minister. I did so in four articles, without the least mention of the pretended sum for purposes of corruption. Mr. Gerry is in possession of that note in my hand writing.

A few days after Mr. Gerry called upon me. He expressed a desire to have a new private interview with citizen Talleyrand, this favor I re-

quested and obtained, and I intimated it in writing to Mr. Gerry, who wrote me a letter of thanks on the occasion. That letter is in my hands. Mr. Gerry paid me another visit, praying me to solicit a new interview, which was granted, and I have his answer expressive of his thanks.

Thus, from the day on which I first conducted Mr. Gerry to citizen Talleyrand's house, I had been with him five times, I gave a note into his hands. —We have written several letters to each other, and I call upon him to publish mine.

Again, let me repeat it, the man who would have dreaded the communication of an improper demand, would he have been the person to propose interviews with the minister? Would he have anxiously stept forward to solicit them at the instigation of others, or rather, would he not have exerted himself to prevent their possibility?

On the 7th of February I quitted Paris. Two months after, I returned thither.—Immediately on my arrival, I was again intreated to commune with the minister on the embarrassing situation of the commissioners.

This I declined, being furnished with proofs that excepting Mr. Gerry, they entertained no sincere intention of a conciliation between the two governments, here concluded my intercourse with them, though I continued six weeks, during which time I visited citizen Talleyrand at least three times a week.

I have proved that I never made any demand of a specific sum of money from the American court, and that the very conversation, and that the recital of my conferences with them in their own printed correspondence, did not lay that accusation to my charge.

[In the London Evening Mail, from which we have extracted this letter of Mr. Bellamy, a short paragraph which ought to be inserted here is so defaced by friction of carriage as to be entirely unintelligible. We are sorry for the accident, because we have no other copy to supply the omission.]

I deserved to have met with friends, and I am certain that the confidence they would repose in me would repel the injury thus done to my character. I feel called upon to justify, in the eyes of the unprejuced and indifferent, the kindness they bestow upon me, and if I have succeeded in repressing the rising sentiments of indignation, if I have submitted to the humiliating task of pleading against calumny, it is in order to fulfil this sacred duty, it is in order to expiate, in some measure, by this painful effort, for the too easy confidence with which I imprudently flattered myself that I was promoting the advantage of commerce and the cause of humanity.

Hamburgh, June 25, 1798.

* There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen President Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph.—Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article, by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1778, and had none of those fatal consequences that the paragraph reproaches to it,—Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgment in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers:—Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith which it has made not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the president.—It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration that it is not the government of France nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate: In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778. By this new treaty, France shall be placed with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic; and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavored to consult the convenience of the United States with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity.

† M. Y. said further, that if we desired him to point out the sum which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed; and he said, there were 32 millions of florins of Dutch reskriptions, worth ten shillings in the pound, which might be assigned to us at twenty shillings in the pound; and he proceeded to state to us the certainty that after a peace, the Dutch government would repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing; and the only operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France, of thirty two millions, on the credit of the government of Holland.

‡ We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed, in the following words:—"Our powers respecting a treaty are ample; but the proposition of loan in the form of Dutch reskription, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions. Upon this point therefore the government must be consulted; one of the American ministers will, for the purpose forthwith embark for America, provided the Directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings, on those already captured, as well where the decisions have not been rendered: and that where sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions, proposed to the ministers of the United States, be discussed and decided."

§ 1. That the envoys should remain in France six months on the same etiquette as the Portuguese minister. 2. That a Commission of Five should decide on the reclamations of the Americans relative to prizes. 3. That the American government shall pay the indemnifications to the American creditors of the French Republic in the first instance: the French to repay in future. 4. One of the envoys shall return to America to demand powers to purchase for cash, 32 millions of Dutch reskriptions. 5. In the interval the definitive treaty proceeds, and be ready for signature on the return of the envoy. The question of the Role d'Equipage to remain suspended until his return. 7. Hostilities to be suspended for six months during the going and the return of the envoy.

‖ Report of the Commissioners.

ITALY, June 1.

The Milan Gazette contains a report, that a new insurrection has broken out at Rome, after the departure of the French troops.

At Genoa an insurrection of the populace is greatly apprehended. The mal-contents shout publicly, "Live St. Mary—Death to the Patriots."—Several persons have been arrested at Genoa.

Tranquility is again restored in the vicinity of Perugia. The palace of the knights of Malta at Rome, has been seized, and their effects sold for the benefit of the French Republic.

LONDON, July 11.

It is certain that very serious alarms are at present entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall street, for the safety of our Asiatic possessions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we understand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneasiness to government. Tippoo is preparing for hostilities, in consequence of having received assurances of assistance from France. All India apprehended a war more serious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been visited. Our hopes more than ever rest upon admiral Nelson. In a few hours he may prevent a war the most costly and alarming in which this country can be engaged. It appears to be almost impossible that Buonaparte can convey his army to India, but nothing is now more certain than that he intends to attempt it.

According to advices received by the Heroine frigate from India, it is reported, that the slaves in the Mauritius had got possession of the island, and had sent to the English squadron cruising off, to come and take the government for his Britanic majesty, which was declined for want of sufficient force.

After having imitated Cæsar in Europe, it is said that Buonaparte emulates the fame of Alexander in India. Count Vergennes, after the disastrous American war, said, 'We have just cut off one arm from the English; we will now cut off the other"—the East-Indies.

The king of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to supply the state with a man to be maintained at the expense of the convent —one man for every five nuns. The poor nuns think it very hard that they should be compelled to keep men for the public service.

The troops embarked at Toulon were said to amount to 20,000. Those embarked at Genoa to 8000, and those which set sail from Civita Vecchia, on the 27th May, to 12,000 men, so that the whole of Buonaparte's force is about 40,000 men. Of these he cannot leave less than five or six thousand men in garrison at Malta, which will not be more than sufficient to defend such extensive fortifications, and to contain a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

The second fleet so expeditiously sitting out at Toulon, is professedly for the purpose of bringing the English fleet in the Mediterranean, between two fires, or at least to relieve Cadiz. The lady of general Buonaparte, it is said, will certainly embark on board the second expedition. Four Spanish frigates remained at Toulon.

The Amis des Loix says, "that he can at present only intimate to his readers, that a small expedition had put to sea with a favorable N. E. wind, under the command of a young man never before heard of, but who would shortly make himself better known—the object, he adds, will be known in a few days; but that in the mean time he must keep the secret." The mention of the North East sufficiently shews that this small expedition is intended for Ireland.

July 16.

Troops for the invasion of England are again assembled on the French coast. Jersey and Guernsey are to be taken before England.

Quantities of arms have been recently sent from England to Portugal.

July 18.

Government have not made known any official communication on the affairs of Ireland, since the 7th inst. A lapse of time which has increased the public anxiety respecting the situation of that kingdom; but it is deemed politically expedient at the present crisis to withhold the accounts of any successes against the insurgents, as tending to inflame the minds of deluded people, while measures are in consideration to bring those who have swerved from their allegiance to a sense of their duty, by holding out to them the promise of pardon and forgiveness, and the means of a lasting amity between both kingdoms.

RASTADT, June 17.

It is said that the court of Vienna will not consent to make any satisfaction for the insult offered to Bernadotte, as had been required at Seltz. Should war, unhappily, and contrary to expectation, re-commence, Prussia will support the neutrality of the German Empire.

BOSTON, September 12.

The packet letters from England all accord in the idea, that the French directory deprecate an open war with the United States; that they have heard of the spirit and unanimity which pervades the continent; that they have received an agent (Dr. Logan) from the *Jefferson* party, advising temporising measures; and that the probability was, that they would send an envoy or envoys to try their skill in America.

September 15

The American consul at the Havannah, has purchased of the Spanish government, on account of the United States, an eighteen gun ship, with brass artillery. She is to be commanded by Captain Preble, and manned from the American shipping there.

Captain Johnson, from Gibraltar, left there the 26th July. At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte, were received, nor where the fleets were.—The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 200,000l. She was manned with prime sailors and sent to England.

September 17.

At this date accounts were received that Admiral Nelson had seen the fleet of Buonaparte, but did not engage them, and was returning down the Mediterranean. The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 2,000,000 livres.

FEDERAL REGISTER.

Messrs. Grove, Hill, Stone, Alston, and Spraight, are elected representatives, for North Carolina—the 1st and 4th are federalists.

Mathew Lyon is re-elected in Vermont—by a large majority.

WILMINGTON, *(Del.)* Sept. 12.

A letter has been received by a respectable gentleman in this neighborhood, of a late date, from Ireland, giving an account that on the 19th of July last, the parliament house in Dublin, was set on fire, and totally consumed.—That after the battle of Antrim, the Irish Republicans rallied in great force, attacked and carried the town and castle of Carrickfergus, wherein were found a vast quantity of arms and amunition—and that the green flag was flying on that fortress. The probable conjecture at that time was, that the whole provine of Ulster would be in their possession.

The same advices state, that notwithstanding all that had been said and done, Mr. Gerry, our ambassador at Paris, has amicably and conclusively settled our differences with that Republic, and has demanded through Talleyrand, full indemnification for all spoliations on our commerce: besides, it is said, that an order was issued by the Directory, calling in all marine commissions, &c. which of late may have been granted against the American trade.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

The frigate Constitution, capt. Nicholson, commander, came into the capes on Wednesday last, with a French sloop of war of 20 guns and 200 men, her prize.

She had been four months on the coast, and had boarded a number of Americans, some of which she suffered to pass; one of them a brig belonging to Philadelphia, which was afterwards captured by a French privateer brig, close in with the capes, and sent for St. Domingo, where she arrived a few days before capt. Reed sailed. She made no resistance.

The frigate was watering & would proceed to sea again in a few days.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.

It is with the most extreme pleasure, that we are enabled to state, that several letters received from France, in Alexandria and Georgetown, confirm the intelligence stated in our paper of yesterday, that Mr. Gerry has embarked for the United States in company with a French gentleman, who is vested with full powers to negotiate for an accommodation of the differences between this country and the Republic of France.

Lexington, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rockbridge, Virginia.

"The attention of the public here is principally turned to politics. The people on this side of the Blue ridge, are generally, strongly in favor of the measures of our government, and determined to oppose the French and French partizans to the utmost. Most of the counties on the other side of the mountain are of the same mind; but some are disaffected.

"A letter from Orangeburgh in South Carolina, informs us, that they are very unanimous in that part, and are determined to maintain their liberty and independance at the risque of their lives and fortunes. We learn the same from North-Carolina. To the north we understand there is nothing going on but military operations; and that a man dare not open his mouth in favor of the French. I am sorry to hear of the discontents which prevail in your state; but hope when the people are rightly informed they will be moderate. In a republican government a majority must rule; and he is no republican who will not submit to the determination of a majority. If any unconstitutional measures have been adopted, let redress be sought in a constitutional way. If this is done every good man will applaud it. But for a few men to determine a measure unconstitutional, and rise in arms against the government, is the ready way to bring into disrepute that very constitution and form of government for which they contend. Unanimity amongst ourselves is now the only thing which can insure our safety. If the French can get us divided, as they have other nations which they have conquered, we will fall an easy prey to them: but if they can not, they will let us alone. The French partizans among us are viewed here as the authors of the evils with which we are at present threatened: and if they should attempt any act of hostility against the constituted authorities, will be treated as they deserve. We have a Federal Pole hoisted in Brownsburg, seventy feet high, with the colours of the United States flying at the top, and inscribed "INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH." Those past age and others, exempt by law from military service, here, are talking of forming themselves into a company, that in case of an invasion, or a rebellion against the lawful authority, they may be ready to take the field. I am, &c."

YELOW-FEVER.

The deaths in Philadelphia from the 12th to the 18th September, amount to 414——18 of whom were children—New cases during that time 661.

Deaths in New-York from the 11th to the 16th September, 217.

In the year 1793, the deaths in Philadelphia from the 8th August to the 18th September, inclusive, were 911.—The present year, during that time, 4698. Difference of mortality in the two years, 787.

From the Eastern papers it appears, that the fever which at present is making its ravages in Philadelphia, now rages in different degrees at Portland, (Maine)—Portsmouth, (N. Hamp.)—Boston, (Mass.)—Newport, (Rho. Isl.)—New-London, (Conn.)—New-York—New-Rochelle, (N. Y.)—And Wilmington, (Del.).

New York, September 15, 1798.

The friends of Civil Liberty in general, and the readers of the Argus and the Register in particular, will mix their sorrows with ours, when we inform them, that the spirit of THOMAS GREENLEAF, Editor and Publisher of this paper has reached "*That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne*

"*No traveller returns.*"

He died yesterday afternoon, a victim to the pestilence which is depopulating our city.

For some time back a too tedious attention to the duties of his station had begun to impair his health: but mindful only of those sacred obligations with which he held himself bound to that public, by whom he had been liberally patronized, he remained firm at his post, until a mortal contagion put a period to a life which a slow, wasting consumption alone, it was presumed, would shortly have brought to a close.

He was a steady, uniform, and zealous supporter of the Rights of Humanity; a warm friend to Civil and Religious Liberty, unawed by persecution or profecution, both of which it has not unfrequently been his lot to experience. He loved his country; and if at any time, as Editor of this paper, he dipped his pen in gall, and exercised it with unusual severity, it was occasioned by that strong abhorrence he felt against political apostacy, and the fervour of his wishes to preserve the Constitution from encroachment.

Died in Philadelphia, JOHN FENNO, editor of the Gazette of the United States—We understand the paper will in future be conducted by Mr. John Ward Fenno.

A letter of a late date from Tellico block-house, says, "There are upwards of seven thousand Indians at that place who have assembled for the purpose of TREATING, and draw rations daily."

FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS were subscribed in a few days, in London, for the suffering families of the Supporters of the Rebellion in Ireland. [Thus is the Irish Rebellion to be crushed!]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Del. to his friend in Baltimore, dated Sept. 12.

"A vessel arrived here in 25 days from Jamaica, which brings accounts that previous to her departure another vessel had arrived there in 26 days from England. A handbill was published, that Mr. Gerry had arranged matters with France—spoliations to be paid for and privateers restrained. That the Irish insurgents had been successful—had burned the parliament house, and taken Carrickfurgus.

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612 Hamilton J. P. Moore,
Late from England, and regularly bred to
SURGERY,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he may be spoken with at Captain Hawkins's store in Georgetown. He professes the curing Cancers, the King's Evil, the Venereal disease, Rheumatic complaints, and all kinds of old Sores. He will furnish (of his own making,) the

Genuine British Oil,

on more reasonable terms than it has hitherto been sold in this state.

Such poor people as may need his assistance, and who are unable to pay, will be attended to *gratis*.

N. B. The British Oil may be had at mr. Brent's in Lexington, and at capt. Hunter's and capt. Theobald's in Georgetown.

3t October 2, 1798.

Caty Mauldin,

WIFE of James Mauldin (if living) or any of her descendants, will hear of something greatly to their comfort, by applying to J. TYLER, Virginia, Caroline county.

1t October 16, 1794.

WHEREAS I passed my bond to a certain Richard Stevens, of Caroline county, Virginia, for forty pounds worth of property—given in March, 1794; I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on that bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless the law compels me, as he did not comply with the contract which was made between us.

THOS. HAWES.

October 8, 1798. 3t§

TO BE SOLD,
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Of all sizes, at the subscriber's Nail Manufactory in Lexington.

T. HART.

September 25, 1798. 4w.

FOUND,

ON the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown,
A Man's Saddle and old Great Coat.
The saddle almost new, with a red cloth—the owner may get them by applying at this office.

October 10.

FOR SALE,

AT Fairview, in Woodford county, on the first day of November, a

Compleat stock of Horses,

consisting of Mares, Fillies and Colts, of best blood and figure. Some of the geldings are excellent for the saddle. Also, Houshold Furniture, stock of Cattle, Sheep, &c. with a quantity of Corn. The above will be sold for cash or twelve months credit, as will be most agreeable.

SIMEON BUFORD.

The famous Horse UNION
will be sold at the same time and place.

3t October 8.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay of their respective balances, as I intend, in a few weeks, to send for a fresh supply of merchandize. Such persons as neglect this notice, may expect to have their accompts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

WM. WEST.

Lexington, October 10, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, on the first day of November next, at the late dwelling house of John Young, deceased, in Fayette county on Hickman creek, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of a number of fine Horses, Brood Mares, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Hemp, Plantation Tools, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Whiskey, and an elegant Riding Carriage. Also, a number of Negroes, of every description, will be sold by consent of the Legatees—together with a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving bond and approved security to the Executors for all sums over five pounds—for all sums under five pounds the ready money will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Ambrose Young, } Executors.
H. Harrison, }

Will be rented at the same time two good Farms, and an equal interest in a Grist and Saw Mill, by Sally Young, guardian for John and Coleby Young. Oct. 8, 1798. 3t

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NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county will meet on the fifteenth day of October, 1798, at the beginning of William Hancock's settlement and preemption, in mr. James Turner's plantation, on the dividing ridge between Tate's and Otter creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the calls in said Hancock's settlement and preemption, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

WM. HANCOCK.

September 5, 1798.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Ignatius Pigman, of Hardin county, for seven hundred and fifty dollars—five hundred dollars to be paid October 10, 1797, and two hundred and fifty to be paid on the tenth day of October, 1798—this bond was given for three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, lying in Hardin county, and I am credibly informed there is a better title to said land; this is to caution all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay it off until I know which title is the best.

Robert Render.

Oct. 8, 1798. 3t§

Madison County, April 17, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Poplar Neck, about seven miles from Bairdstown, a grey Horse, about six years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus G. R. he is heavy bodied, tho' of a good spirit, a natural trotter, has two spots, one on each hip, one of which is darker a-... the other lighter than his natural color, his two hind feet and part of his legs are white, has some saddle spots. Any person bringing the said horse to the subscriber, or securing him, so that he may get him again shall receive twenty dollars reward and reasonable charges.

3t§3 DAVID REID

LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,
TAILOR,

HAVING lately started on a journey, has since returned, and continues following his business with dispatch and punctuality, and on reasonable terms, at his shop on High street, opposite the court house.

4t Lexington, Oct. 5.

THE subscriber will let for hire, for the term of one year, the following Negro Slaves, viz.

Billy,

a man, about middle age, drives a carriage well, can make shoes; is accustomed to wait in a house, and is qualified to attend a single gentleman, or to take care of horses. Also,

Nanny,

a young woman, bred up to house business, washes, irons, spins, &c.

Oct. 6, 1798. } T. MARSHALL,
2w } Woodford county.

PARIS DISTRICT,
October term, 1798.

James Dupuy, complainant,
AGAINST
Samuel Henderson, Andrew Mitchel, John Parviance and Jeremiah Frame, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Henderson and Andrew Mitchel, not having entered there appearance, herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house, and the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy)
THOMAS ARNOLD, clk.

JEFFERSON S.
JULY TERM, 1798.

John Collett complainant, } Equity.
Against
Robert Coleman, defendant. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be published, according to law, in one of the public Gazettes of this state; that a copy thereof be published at Geo. Hukes's, on Beargrass, on some Sunday or other day immediately after divine service shall be performed, and that another copy thereof be posted on the front door of this court house.

(A copy.) Teste
WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke county, a brown bay mare, about seven years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the jaw shoulder and buttock I, shod before, appraised to 9l.

Also a black horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, four years old, branded H, on the off shoulder and buttock, appraised to 10l.

† J. JN. MORGAN, jun.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Hickman, a dark bay mare, about twelve years old, branded thus P. F. on shoulder and buttock, her off hind foot white, and a star in her forehead, had on about a 5s. bell branded with a W. appraised to 30l. has a bay spring colt, with three white feet.

Wm. Mays.

July, 1798. ‖

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, near Georgetown, a forrel mare, about fourteen years old, small blaze in her forehead, shod before, no brand; she has a black stud colt, with white legs and bald face, two years old next spring—both appraised to 15l.

Geo. Oldham.

June, 1798. §

The Kentucky English Grammar,
May be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 12th of September, two negro men, one about twenty two years of age, named Ephraim, a yellow fellow about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost about half of one of his feet, and the toes from the other, by being frostbitten. The other about nineteen years of age, named Nat, a very black fellow, something smaller than Ephraim, has remarkable thick lips. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure said slaves in any jail in this state, or deliver them to the subscriber on Silver creek, Madison county.

WILLIAM WALKER.

October 4th, 1798. †2w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Wednesday 24th, October 1798, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Harrison county, on Indian creek, at the house of Jacob Buzzard, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses in order to establish a claim of 1000 acres of land, entered and surveyed in the name of the subscriber and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JAMES DUPUY.

A LIST of non-residents land returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be sold for the tax and interest due thereon, on the third Tuesday in October next, at the court-house in Greenesburgh.

George Carrington, 1000 acres; John Brock, 3000; Isham Talbot, 50; Zachariah Johnston, 666 2-3; same, 930; same 1000. E. Howell, and Ro. Parker, 666 2-3. Michael Anderson, 5700. David Anderson's heirs, 5725; John Fox, 400; same, 160. Nicholas Vots, 666 2-3. Thomas Edger, 100; same, 375. John Smith, 1000. John M'Alexander, 615. John Hughes, 400. Joseph Moore, 1000. William Connell, 300. Jonas Atkinson, 400; Haiah Atkinson, 400. William Edmiston, 1000; same, 500; same, 405; Saml. Gilleland, 469 1-2. Andrew Edmiston, 498. Martha and Margaret Hamilton, 1088 1-2. George Mccy, 1000. Henry Gunnell's heirs, 600. Allen Gunnell, 3000. John Allen, 600. James Harris's heirs, 2400; same, 4000; same, 3000. John Webb, 2000; same, 5000. Edmund Clarke, and James M'Donald, 1000. Joseph Saunders, 666 2-3. William Clarke's heirs, 1000; same, 1000. Peter Mahenburgh, 3000. William H. Parker, 1000. William Webb, 857 1-2; same, 857 1-2. John Barnett, 200. Benjamin Dabney, ex'or of Gregory Smith, 1500. Samuel Tinsley, 1000; same, 666 2-3. John Blackie, 250. Samuel Squires, 300; same, 150. John Blanton, 163; same, 2000; same, 3500. Charles Lynch, 600. Charles Ellis, 708. James Cowden, 5000. John Donnell, 740. J. Dunlap, and Hillegas, 13,000. William Southall, 1000. Samuel & Robert Smith, 2000; same, 6000; same, 5000. Nehemiah Haydon, 1000. Richard Claiborne, 3652.

A list of delinquents' lands, returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be sold as above.

Champion Paris, 4000 acres. Walter Graysham, 1000. George Mason, 1472. Clement Richards, 600. Gregory Smith, 1500. Thomas Allen, 5000. John Fenton Mercer, 1333 1-3. Thomas White, 50. Robert Ragan, 6610. David Thompson, 100. David Grinor, 800. William Harris, 395. William Harrison, 400. John M'Cabe, 797. Joseph M'Cabe, 350. Alexander M'Alexander, 350. John Montgomery, 300; same, 400. Joseph Montgomery, 250. William Price, 180. James Tarbet, 500. Pierce Baily, 500. William Willis, 40. Martha Zeans, 250. W. & Thomas Barrendius, 300. David New, 750. Edmund Rogers, 1750; same, 1000; same, 460; same, 1206 2-3. Thomas Hartley, 6000. James Nourse, 5000; same, 3000; same, 5000; same, 601 1-2. John Smith, 400. Thomas Bull, 320. Smith Payne, 1000. George Slaughter, 1317.

The sale to continue from day to day until the whole, or so much thereof be sold, as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon.

W. BARNEY, L. S. G. C.

3d Sept. 1798.

For more advertisement see Gazette Extraordinary.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

THE sun was juſt retir'd, the dews of eve
Their glow-worm luſtre ſcatter'd o'er the vale
The lonely nightingale began to grieve,
Telling, with many a pauſe her tender'ſt tale.

No clamor loud diſturb'd the penſive hour,
And the young moon yet fearful of the night,
Rear'd her pale creſcent o'er the burniſh'd tow'r,
That caught the parting orb's ſtill lingering light.

Twas then where peaſant footſteps mark the way
A wounded ſoldier feebly mov'd along,
Nor aught regarded he the ſoftening ray
Nor the melodious bird's expreſſive ſong.

On crutches borne, his mangled limbs he drew,
Unſightly remnant of the battle's rage:
While pity in his youthful form might view,
A helpleſs prematurity of age.

Theſe with ſtrange contortions, lab'ring flow,
He gain'd the ſummit of his native hill,
And ſaw the well-known proſpect ſpread below,
The farm, the cot, the hamlet and the mill.

In ſpite of fortitude, one ſtruggling ſigh,
Shook the firm texture of his tortur'd heart:
And from his hollow and dejected eye
One trembling tear ſtood ready to depart.

How chang'd, he cry'd, is this fair ſcene to me,
Since laſt across the narrow path I went,
The ſoaring lark felt not ſuperior gree,
Nor any human breaſt more true content.

When the freſh hay was o'er the meadow thrown,
Amidſt the buſy throng I ſtill appear'd;—
My prowеſs too at harveſt time was ſhewn,
While Lucy's carrol ev'ry labor cheer'd.

The burning rays I ſcarcely ſeem'd to feel,
If the dear maiden near me chanc'd to rove;
Or if ſhe deign'd to ſhare my frugal meal,
It was a rich repaſt—a feaſt of love.

And when at ev'ning, with a ruſtic's pride,
I dar'd the ſturdieſt wreſtlers on the green,
What joy was mine! to hear her at my ſide,
Extol my vigor and my manly mein.

Ah! now no more the ſprightly laſs ſhall run,
To bid me welcome from the ſultry plain;
But her averted eye my ſight ſhall ſhun,
And all our cheriſh'd fondeſt hopes be vain.

Alas! my parents, muſt ye too endure,
That I ſhould ever gloom your honeſt mirth,
Exult upon the pittance ye procure,
And make ye curſe the hour that gave me birth?

O! hapleſs day, when at a neigh'bring wake,
The gaudy ſergeant caught my wond'ring eye,
And as his tongue of war and honor ſpake,
I felt a wiſh—to conquer or to die.

Then, while he bound the ribbands on my brow,
He talk'd of captains kind, and gen'rals good,
Said a whole nation would my fame avow,
And bounty call'd the purchaſe of my blood.

Yet I refus'd the bounty—I diſdain'd
To ſell my ſervice in a righteous cauſe—
And ſuch to my dull ſenſe was then explain'd,
The cauſe of monarchs, juſtice and the laws.

The rattling drums beat loud, the fifes began,
My native country ſeem'd to aſk my aid;
Thro' every vein my thrilling ardor ran,
I left my humble cot—my village maid.

O hapleſs day! torn from my Lucy's charms,
I thence was hurry'd to a ſcene of ſtrife,
To painful marches and the din of arms,
The wreck of reaſon and the waſte of life.

In loathſome veſſels now with crowds confin'd,
Now led with hoſts to ſlaughter in the field,
Now backward driv'n, like leaves before the wind
Too weak to ſtand, and yet aſham'd to yield.

Till oft' repeated victories inſpir'd
With tenfold fury the indignant foe:
Who ruthleſs ſtill advanc'd as we retir'd,
And laid our boaſted proudeſt honors low.

Thro' frozen deſerts then compell'd to fly,
Our braveſt legions moulder faſt away,
Thouſands of wounds and ſickneſs left to die,
While hov'ring ravens mark 'em for their prey.

Unequal conteſt—at fair freedom's call
The boyleſt hind glows with celeſtial fire—
She rules, directs, pervades, and conquers all
And armies at her ſacred glance expire.

Then be this warfare of the world accurs'd—
The ſon now weeps not on the father's bier,
But grey-hair'd age (for nature is revers'd)
Drops o'er his childrens' grave an icy tear.

Thus having ſpoke—by varying paſſions toſt,
He reach'd the threſhold of his parent's ſhed.
Who knew not of his dearh, yet mourn'd him loſt,
Amidſt the number of the *un-num'd* dead.

Soon as they heard his well remember'd voice.
A ray of rapture chas'd habitual care:
"Our ſhenry lives, we may again rejoice!"
And Lucy ſweetly bluſh'd, for ſhe was there.

But when he enter'd in ſuch horrid guiſe,
His mother ſhriek'd and dropp'd upon the floor;
His father look'd to heav'n with ſtreaming eyes,
And Lucy ſtuk—alas! to riſe no more.

O may this tale, which agony muſt cloſe,
Give deep contrition to the ſelf call'd great;
And ſhew the poor how hard the lot of thoſe,
Who ſhed their blood for miſeries ſo great.

What's the perſpective that our nature gives?
A dreary wild of miſery and death:
While envy ſtalks in pride, poor merit pines,
And trembling doubt appears in every breath.

ANECDOTE.

A mechanic, who kept a number of apprentices, whoſe wife was not poſſeſſed of the beauty of Helen, was very ſtrict in meal time devotion; it happened one day, at dinner time, that the huſband was abſent; the lady, looking round, and ſeeing no one at table to ſay grace, ſhe thus addreſſed herſelf to the eldeſt apprentice:—"John, ſince your maſter is abſent, I believe you muſt ſupply *his place.*"—"I thank you madam, ſays John, I *had rather ſleep with the boys.*"

The following is inſerted by requeſt, in anſwer to Mr. Robert Watkins's publication in our paper of the 6th and 13th of June laſt.

MR. PRENTIS,

I requeſt you will inſert in your paper the following ſtatement and affidavit, which have been tranſmitted to Mr. Davis, for publication.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

May 1, 1798.

Peterſburg, April 28, 1798.

MR. DAVIS,

I OBSERVE that Robert Watkins hath thought proper to publiſh in your Gazette of the 24th inſt. a vindication of his conduct relative to his purchaſe of capt. Gill's military lands, with a full knowledge of my having previouſly bought them. The following few obſervations, and the ſubjoining affidavit of a diſintereſted and reſpectable witneſs, will enable the public to judge whether I was not warranted by every principle of prudence with reſpect to myſelf, and of propriety towards others, to publiſh the caution, of which he pretends to complain.

That E. Gill conveyed to me his right to the military land in queſtion the deed itſelf will clearly prove; that it was in truſt for the purpoſes therein ſpecified is not denied, but the nature of the buſineſs will ſhew, that this circumſtance did not authorize the interference of Watkins. Gill himſelf had not a completely legal title to the land—he had not a patent for it—it had only been ſurveyed, but the ſurveys had not even been taken out of the ſurveyor general's office.—He had himſelf therefore, but an imperfect title—and—all he could convey to me was this inchoate and incomplete title, with full power and authority to have it compleated by obtaining a patent—This conveyance did Gill make me, and this authority he did delegate to me in the moſt ample and unequivocal manner, declaring in the ſaid deed, that "*it was delegated without any power of revocation.*" That Watkins had a full knowledge of this conveyance, and irrevocable authority, is undeniable—he ſeems to admit it in his advertiſement. Could he then be duly authorized by Gill, or any other perſon but myſelf, to interfere in this buſineſs or to take out the ſurveys, after I had refuſed to employ him as my agent therein? He never informed me before he went to Kentucky, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, about the ſaid land—I could not even ſuſpect ſuch a thing If Watkins under his agreement with Gill, had taken out the ſurveys out of the ſurveyors office, and procured a patent, before I procured one, my title would moſt certainly have been defeated, my authority nugatory, and my claims entirely loſt. As I had but an equitable title, if Watkins obtained a legal title before I did, I could never recover againſt him, except in a court of equity, where I muſt prove that he had previous notice of my claim, and even there I was adviſed, that I could not ſucceed againſt an innocent purchaſer without notice of my right. When I received notice from Kentucky, that he had taken out the ſurveys for 3000 acres of the land, alledging himſelf to be owner or partner thereof, had I not reaſons to apprehend, that my title would be defeated? I did not know Watkins's motives or intentions. If he obtained a patent, and ſold the land to an innocent purchaſer, unacquainted with my claim, I could never recover it in law or equity. I therefore apprized the public of my title, merely to ſecure myſelf againſt injury, but by no means to injure the reputation of Watkins or of any other perſon. If he had candidly and openly informed me that he had bought Capt Gill's intereſt in the land, ſubject to my claim, I ſhould have been perfectly ſatisfied, but as I was not apprized of this, I aſk every man of candor and common ſenſe, whether it was not natural and reaſonable for me to apprehend that the intruſions of Watkins might eventually deprive me of the means (veſted in me by the ſaid deed) of doing myſelf juſtice.

He ſays that he repeatedly offered to diſcharge my incumbrance againſt the ſaid land. He carefully omits to ſay, when he made theſe offers; I muſt ſolemnly declare that he never made any explicit offers to *diſcharge* my claim till ſince the publication of my "Caution" to the public—before that he only offered in vague and indirect terms to buy my claim, but he carefully concealed from me, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, for the land, or that he then had the ſurveys in his poſſeſſion. I deny that I ever requeſted him to ride from Richmond to Peterſburg for papers relative to the land.—After his firſt applications, I only told him, that he might call again, if he choſe; but nothing was poſitively determined upon.

My letter of the 31ſt of Auguſt, which he calls to his aid, will clearly prove, that I acted with candor and propriety towards Capt. Gill, and is, together with a copy of the deed from him to me, herewith ſent, in order to be depoſited in your office, for the inſpection of thoſe who may wiſh to peruſe them.

As to what E. Gill has thought proper to announce to the public on this ſubject, I will only ſay, that it is as incorrect in point of fact, as it is indelicate in point of expreſſion.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Having been for ſome years paſt employed in Mr. Wm. Douglas's buſineſs, I am well acquainted with the tranſaction between him and capt Erasmus Gill, reſpecting the military land of the latter, and *at his requeſt* do give the following candid, impartial and true ſtatement of facts, relating to it, according to the beſt of my knowledge and memory. That he the ſaid Mr. D. at all times profeſſed, and I am convinced his only object in taking the deed for that land was to ſecure himſelf as therein ſpecified, without a view to ſpeculation—to that purpoſe he wrote Capt. G. the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, but to which, within my knowledge, he had no reply, nor heard any thing concerning it until the beginning of this month. That ſometime in Auguſt or September laſt, Mr. Robert Watkins made application or ſpoke to Mr. D. more than once to undertake the agency reſpecting the ſecuring of and completing the title to the land—the expreſs words uſed at the time, I do not recollect, except (& what even Mr. W. acknowledged in my preſence, again the 12th inſt.) "that as he was going to Kentucky, and had been informed of Mr. D's. having a claim to ſome lands in the Weſtern territory, he would, if Mr. D. did chooſe it, undertake to look after and do the neceſſary concerning it, ſaying you had better give me a good price to do your buſineſs; and on Mr. D's. enquiring what he aſked for his trouble, he replied, his price was 50 dolls. viz. 40 dolls. to be paid him then in hand, in conſideration of the trouble he ſhould be at for enquiring and looking after the land, and 10 dollars at his return, if he ſhould bring all the neceſſary vouchers or papers to complete the title thereto." I alſo believe, that at the ſame time Mr. D. did ſhew Mr. W. Capt. G's deed to him; however, am ſure that he ſhewed him a copy of the entry made on Col. Anderſon's, the ſurveyor general of that country, books concerning the location of the land, and ſoon after this converſation Mr. W. wrote him on the ſubject.

Since Mr. W's return from the weſtern country, I have ſeen Mr. W. different times at Mr. D's, and have heard Mr. D. mention, that Mr. W. had called on him indirectly to buy up his claim againſt Capt. G's land, at which he ſeemed pleaſed. About the 1ſt inſt. I underſtood that Mr. W. had bought the land from Capt. G. at which Mr. D. ſeemed ſurpriſed, as he had not the leaſt information from either of the parties reſpecting it. Soon after Mr. D. received a letter from Kentucky, with an extract of a letter from Col. Anderſon, mentioning that Mr. W. had taken out of his office the ſurveys for 3000 acres of the ſaid land, ſaying he was either owner or part owner thereof; this alarmed Mr. D. who called immediately on Capt. G. to know, if he had made any bargain with Mr. W. about the land, if Mr. W. had taken out the ſurveys, and if he had indorſed them to him; on which, as Mr. D. informed me, Capt. G told him he had. Mr. D. fearing his intereſt might be materially affected by theſe tranſactions, of which he had been kept ignorant, and more eſpecially, as Mr. W. had poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſurveys without his knowledge or authority, (which by the deed was inveſted in him alone) and had got Cap. G's indorſement thereon, he had the caution of the 3d inſt. inſerted in the papers. A few days after its appearing Mr. W. called on Mr. D. to ſettle the affair, when Mr. D. upbraided him with taking out the warrants without his authority, and concealing from him his intention of paying the land or of his having the ſurveys, and told him, that if he had come forward openly, he might have had a relinquiſhment of his claims at all times with Capt. G's approbation, and on being properly ſecured agreeable to the intentis and purpoſes of the deed. Mr. W. replied, that he conſidered himſelf under no obligation to make Mr. D. acquainted with theſe things, that he had authority ſufficient ſatisfactory for him, that the deed was merely a truſt and the equitable right to the land remained with Capt. G. and that he had agreed with Capt. G. to pay off the claim, which Mr. D. had, which he was acquainted with before he went to the weſtern country; he further ſaid, that he had called more than once on Mr. D. to take up his claim againſt Capt. G. but not to buy it up. Mr. W. then made propoſals of payment at ſome period to Mr. D. of his claims againſt Capt. G. on his conveying to him his right to the land, on which Mr. D, ſaid he could not or would not do any thing without Capt. G's aſſent in writing, obſerving at the ſame time that a report was ſpread, that Mr. W. had made him a tender of money for his claim againſt Capt. G. which Mr. W. knew himſelf not to be the caſe, and then Mr. D. deſired me to be a witneſs, that he now called upon Mr. W. if he would pay him the full amount of his claims againſt Capt. G. conformable to the tenor of the deed he would reconvey to Capt. G. the title to the military land, which being agreed to by Mr. W. and Capt. G's aſſent in writing obtained, Mr. W. on the 14th inſt. ſettled Mr. D's claim againſt Capt. G. and Mr. D. gave a releaſe to Capt. G. of his right to the land—and in conſequence of this ſettlement Mr. D. had the caution of the 3d inſt. diſcontinued.

U. MARCK.

April 28th, 1798.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Maſon county, appointing commiſſioners to eſtabliſh the ſpecial call and boundaries of an entry of 33,750 acres of land, made in the name of Anthony Thornton, lying in Maſon county, and beginning on the lower Buffaloe road, which leads from the lower Blue Licks towards the north fork of Licking, about a mile north of where ſaid road croſſes Johnſon's fork, running thence two miles weſt and four miles eaſt, then extending from each end of the line ſix miles a north courſe for quantity—I ſhall on Saturday the 13th day of October, attend with the commiſſioners to take the depoſitions of certain perſons, in order to eſtabliſh ſaid call and boundaries. The commiſhoners, witneſſes, &c. will meet at ten o'clock in the morning at John Taylor's, who lives at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

September 22d, 1798.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to hire (do you hear,)

NEGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,

To work at Man's Lick the enſuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798. 6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tates creek road, on the night of the 18th inſt. a negro man, named Dick, about 30 years old, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an impediment in his ſpeech, has a ſcar on his knee or thigh, cauſed by a burn or cut; took with him different kinds of cloathing; he poſſibly has got a paſs to carry him through the wilderneſs, he is very active and ſenſible; all perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or protecting him, or any boat paſſing from this ſtate from carrying him off. Any perſon taking up ſaid negro and delivering him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any jail, ſo that he may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN CLARK.

September 19th, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, ſtudied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late preſident of the medical ſociety of the ſtate of New-Jerſey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, ſurgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a liſenſe to practice as a phyſician and ſurgeon throughout the ſtate of New-Jerſey, 13th of Auguſt, 1785, from the honorable David Brearly and Iſaac Smith, two of the juſtices of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, agreeable to an act paſſed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general aſſembly of that ſtate, for regulating the practice of phyſic and ſurgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has reſided nearly four years, and made it his conſtant ſtudy to inveſtigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and ſimples, uſed by them in the curing of diſeaſes; by which means he has made a number of valuable diſcoveries in the healing art, and now (with the bleſſing of God) cures and gives relief in moſt diſeaſes incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflamations, eruptions, hemorrhajes, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulſions, head-aches, ſore-eyes, bleeding at the noſe, colds, coughs, pain in the breaſt, ſpitting of blood, pains in the ſtomach, indigeſtion, night ſweats, inward debilities, low ſpirits, vapours in men, hiſterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, coſtiveneſs and rheumatiſm, effectually deſtroys worms, cures fixt and wandering pains ariſing in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper uſe of mercury, green wounds, old ſores, ulcers, burns, ſcalds, cankers, ſcald-head in children, piles and fiſtulas, the whites in women, and all ſeminal weakneſſes in both ſexes; the bite of the viper, rattle ſnake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years paſt, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will pleaſe to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly atteſted, and whoſe authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himſelf is ſufficient to convince the public that he has been ſucceſsful in curing diſeaſes, and that this is not intended as an impoſition upon mankind.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The houſe lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. M'COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Forty thouſand acres of

LAND,

ON LICKING.

3,350, ditto in Jefferſon county, on the waters of Bear Graſs.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fore's run.
400 acres adjoining the pre emption.
1082 acres on the Ohio, Jefferſon county.
2,500 on the Ohio, Maſon county.
2000 do. do.
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelſon county.
2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferſon county
7900 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4,300 acres in Maſon county, on the Ohio.
450 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.
750 acres on Gose's creek, Nelſon county.
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will ſell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandize.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 18, 1798. tf

Notice,

THAT application will be made to the county court of Bourbon county, at their November ſeſſion, for leave to eſtabliſh a town on my land lying on Indian creek, a branch of Stoner, at the place now called Middletown.

James Swinney.

Auguſt 16, 1798.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and ſurveyed in the year 1788—the title indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington

ROBERT BRADLEY.

tf

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MIDWIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practiſing in the ſeveral departments of his profeſſion.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Eſſex reſides in the houſe formerly occupied by mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. tf

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TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this ſtate, nearly oppoſite lawyer Hughes's, on Main ſtreet, where he intends to have a quantity ready for ſale, wholeſale and retail. Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice. A conſiderable credit will be given, when purchaſed wholeſale, by giving bond with approved ſecurity.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin county, on the waters of Hammond creek, a bay yearling horſe colt, about twelve and a half hands high, with his near hind foot white, no brand, nor any particular mark by which I can deſcribe him more than above mentioned, appraiſed to 61.

PHILIP WHITE.

July 17th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this ſtate.—Alſo his ſhare in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, attoy. in fact for John Cockey Owings.

I have For Sale

A PLANTATION on South Licking one mile above Cynthiana, equal to any in this ſtate, for beauty, ſoil, water and ſituation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchaſers.—The quantity is two hundred acres.

Alſo another plantation near Frankfort, equal in ſoil, ſituation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barren river. The titles to thoſe two plantations are indiſputable.

I will alſo exchange 300 acres near lower M'Afee's, for ſimilar military lands.

I have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Including GROCERIES, which I will ſell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the ſubſcriber, with reſpect to the aforeſaid lands and plantations.

6t

John Edwards.

TAKEN up by James Smith and Hugh Gatewood, living on the Ohio, Franklin county, two miles above the mouth of Kentucky, two young Mares, each three years old—one a black, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder S Co. and on the buttock S. has ſome white on the right hind foot; poſted and appraiſed to 15l. The other an iron grey, about four feet ten inches high, branded on the near and off buttock S. the near hind foot white; appraiſed to 15l.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay Fillies, one of them 2 or 3 years old, has a ſmall white ſpot on the off buttock; the other, a yearling, has a few white hairs on her forehead, no brand on either; the oldeſt appraiſed to 9l. the other to 3l.

THOMAS MOODY.

Auguſt 25, 1798.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the waters of the Bruſhy fork of Hinkſton, Bourbon county, a 3 year old mare, about thirteen hands high, a kind of ſtrawberry roan, all its feet white, white face, no brand perceivable, appraiſed to 6l. 10.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

June 15th, 1798. Pfp

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the moſt reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, or exchange for the aforeſaid article, had beſt apply ſoon, as he intends leaving this country for a ſhort time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Harrodſburgh, in the houſe lately occupied by Palmer and miles, a houſe of

ENTERTAINMENT,

and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article neceſſary to render the accommodation of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his gueſts, he will obtain a ſhare of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Harrodſburgh, Oct. 1, 1798. tf

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. tf

Will be expoſed to Public Sale.

AT Bourbon court-houſe, on the 22d day of October next, and to continue by adjournment, until the whole is ſold, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each tract as will ſatisfy the tax and intereſt due thereon, to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkſton. John Wilſon, 8000, waters Licking. James Newel, 400 Stoners fork do. William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkſtons fork; 6375, ſouth ſide Main Licking. Thomas F. Bates, 4127 1-2 waters Licking. James Getting, 2000, on Licking. Francis E. Harris, 366, Hinkſtons fork. Henry Cox, 260, do. 1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking; 1500, do. Reuben Searcy, 2340, ſupd. Harrod's lick; 2150, Sycamore foreſt. John O'Conner, 1000, Buck-horn creek. Saml. Ford, 12000, Main ſouth fork Licking. Chriſtopher Ford, 1000, do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do. John Booker, 4000, do. James Jinkins, 8000, do. Lewis Ford, 11000, do. James Trabue, 1700, Indian creek; 142, Hinkſton; 182, waters Licking; 358, Stoner; 600, do. William Shepherd, 729, Hinkſton. James Cleveland's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John M'Call, 1000, waters Licking. Michael Yates, 250, Middle fork do. John C. Owings, 650, Hinkſton; 60, do. 1000, do. 140, do. 800, Johnſons fork; 250, North Elkhorn; 1000, Hinkſton. John Netherland, 1333 1-3 ſouth fork Licking. Edwd. Walton, 1000, Bruſh fork waters. Thomas Walton, 1000, F. ſame. Philip Pendleton, 2000, waters Licking. Joſhua Geſt, 1000 Hinkſton; 600, Licking. Ambroſe Rucker, 2850, Somerſett, Taylors fork Kentucky. Reſon Virgin, 1000, Hinkſtons fork Licking. Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy. William R. Fleming, 3500, M. run. John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200, Licking. Philip Kreſs, 400, ſouth fork Licking. George Payne, 868, Licking. Edward Watkins, 600, fo. fork Licking. John Cartright, 750, near Harrod's lick. Saml. Todd, 400, Stoners fork Licking. Dickſon Marſhal, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's deviſees and Joſeph Jones's aſſignees, 2000, Graſſy creek. John Archer, 42656. Thomas Chinn, 1000, Stoner. Albert Ruſſel, 1800, Licking. Thomas Elliott, 2000, ſouth fork Licking. The heirs of John Smith dec. 500. Thomas Jones, 150, Stoner. John Moylan, 10000, waters Big Sandy. Robt. Morris, 2000, Hinkſton fork Licking; 2000, do. 3630, do. Saml. Haws's heirs, 2847 1-3, Hinkſton; 486, do.

A liſt of land returned by the ſheriffs of different counties, as lying in Bourbon county.

John Curd, 1000, Indian creek. James Garnett, 900, waters of Licking. William M'Kee, 400. James Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel M. Boone, 1000. William Lindſey, 500, Licking. John Price, 500, do. Owen Todd, 400. Thomas Bueſ, 1259, Licking. Joſeph Field, 300, Strodes creek. William Moreman, 147, Pretty run. Lamach Davis, 110, Houſton. William Jones 740, Townſend. James Lanier, 24, Houſton. Thomas Garnett, 500, B. fork. Adam Goodlett, 1000. John M'Corcle, 1000. Saml. Woile, 175, Stoner. Robert Wilſon, 200 Townſend. William Bruſh, 70, Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkſton. Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Samuel Hinds 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 303 do. John Hunt, 100, Flat run. William Kennedy, 880, Beaver creek. John Johnſton, 50, Stoner. John Menniers, 100, Hinkſton. William Ramſey, 248, Somerſett. David Scott, 100, Indian creek. Stophel Sumall, 100, Flat run. Thomas Whittekers, 1000, Townſend; 500, Hinkſton. John Peeples, 90. Robert Burton, 4000, waters Licking. James Byers, 551 3-4 Troutmans creek. John Clayton, 434, Hinkſton. William Merriwether, 9430; 9187 1-2; 4396 1-2. John Handley, 1000, Slate creek. James Garnett, 700, Licking. Nathaniel Henderſon, 800, Hinkſton. Thomas Reed, 2000, Licking. Jeſſe Anderſon, 835. Chapman Auſtin, 1100, waters Hinkſton. Daniel Henry, 15000, Licking. Ambroſe Barber, 3000. Martin Pickett, 3750. Abraham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 531; 1000; 3000. Willoughby Tibbs, 1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dorham, 170, do. John Davis, 710, Licking. John Gibſon, 8618, Slate; 603, do. 777, do. Thomas Marſhal ſen. 7500, Hinkſton. Robert Buckner, 6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of any of the aforeſaid tracts of land, having any lawful credits for the payment of the tax and intereſt of any of the the lands aforeſaid, are requeſted to forward them to the ſubſcriber, before the day of ſale, that they may have credit for the ſame.

W. Morrow,

for John M'Kinney, late Shff.

September 18th, 1798.

*** The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Laſt Notice.

LITTLE, or no attention, having been paid to the adverſtiſement on the diſſolution of the partnerſhip of SAMUEL PRICE & Co. they give this further notice to all who have open accounts ſtanding in their books, that they now keep a clerk on high wages, for the expreſs purpoſe of adjuſting the ſame; and that if thoſe who are indebted to them do not come forward immediately and make payment, or give bonds or notes for their balances, they may be aſſured that their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers to enforce the collection of the ſame.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798

Notice,

Is hereby given, that I ſhall apply to the court of Franklin county, in November next, for an order to eſtabliſh a town agreeably to law, on my lands, on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Cedar creek, on the upper ſide, in ſaid county

Joſhua Spiers.

July 18, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT I will attend with the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Nelſon on the twentieth day of October next if fair, if not the next fair day, at my houſe and proceed from thence to take the depoſitions of ſundry witneſſes concerning an entry of 250 acres of land, whereon I now live, made in the name of Morris Brady, and do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary and agreeable to law.

JAMES HACKLEY.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has commenced

The Weaving Buſineſs

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, VIZ.

DIAPER, DOUBLE COVERLET WEAVING, WOOLEN, JEANS & NANKINS

Thoſe who employ him in the above buſineſs, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and on reaſonable terms at capt. John Cowans three miles from the town of Danville.

ADAM MEGUIRE, At Harriet's Station

September 23d, 1798. 3t

N. B. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to learn the above buſineſs will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcriber. A. M.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bunchy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now opened for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barr iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and salt. tf

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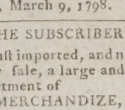
WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT AND SHOE



MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches.—He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended. 52w

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Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798. tf

THE partnership of *ROBERT BARR, & Co.* is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will see the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

tf. ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS.

ALSO,

The Truth of Christianity DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprized in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religon, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

*** At the said office may likewise be had, Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Coopers run, Bourbon county, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on near shoulder and buttock IE, appraised to 15l

JOHN EDWARDS.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale at his office, Lexington, and at the office of John Bradford & Son, Frankfort,

Price 18d.

EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

Comprehending such parts of the excise laws, —laws laying duties on licenses for selling wines &c.—on riding carriages,—on property sold at auction—and on stamps, as appears best calculated for the information of such as have not an opportunity of perusing the laws of the general government.

Also, *(Price 4d.)*

A FEW COPIES OF THE

STAMP DUTIES,

Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be fitted into a pocket book.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON,

AND left at this office, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK: by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

tf THOMAS REID.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Fulling and Dying business, will be carried on in the neatest and best manner, at major John Morrison's Fulling mill five & a half miles from Lexington, on the Tates creek road; cloth will be received at Mr. George Anderson's store in Lexington, near the market house, on the first day of every Fayette court, from and after October court, and returned the following, if there is a supply of water. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom. A journeyman Fuller wanted at said mill.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Fuller.

September 1st, 1798. 7w

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Blair, esq. attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in my absence. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY.

August 30, 1798. tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MADEIRA, SHERRY, LISBON, & PORT, *WINES.*

ALSO,

SPIRITS AND BRANDY,

Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

NOTICE,

THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river at the mouth of Cartrights creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.

September 14th, 1798. †1s6od

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 14th of August last, a stout well made negro man, named Harry, about twenty four years of age, at least six feet high, a remarkable black fellow, when spoken to he expresses himself badly, I expect he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I will give fifteen dollars to any person that may put him in jail, so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me living in Jefferson, two miles from the Spring station.

EDWARD LIGHTFOOT.

September 24th, 1798. ‡3w

NOTICE.

MR. John Kercheval, or myself will attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, under an act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," on Monday 29th October next, at an improvement made by William Bartlett, on the north fork of Licking, about three or four miles from Washington, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish said improvement and do such other things as the law may direct.

JOHN OVERTON.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1798.

Toliver Craig, complainant,

AGAINST

Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, Benj. S. Cox, & James Lyman, Defdts,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.

(A copy.) Teste,

‡ *FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.*

FAYETTE COUNTY.

August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.

John Ellis and William Ellis, Executors of William Ellis, deceased, Complainants.

AGAINST

John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt, Thomas Dawson, James Tompkins, Humphrey Tompkins and Thomas Carr, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A Copy. Teste

*6s2. *LEVI TODD,* C. F. C.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, *and of incontestible* TITLE, (viz:)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as serjeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS. In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres —480 in 2 grants of 240 acres; joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798. tf

JOHN JORDAN jun.

HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county. August 20, 1798.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking assignments on either of two notes given by me to William Hansford, one for ten dollars, the other for a second rate cow; they were payable, in July last, as I am determined not to pay them until I get a title to land for which they were given to secure payment.

BENJAMIN ALDERSON.

September 27th 1798. *3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the head of Salt river, Mercer county, a sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, about twelve hands high, blaze face two white feet, long tail, appraised to 2l. 10.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

May 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copperplate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

*** All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,
Hardware & cuttlery,
Sad irons, hoes scythes and sickles,
Crockery and glass wares,
Japanned do.
A general assortment of tin do.
Pewter basons, dishes and plates.
Superfine post and common paper,
School bibles and testaments,
Spelling books,
Dilworth's assistant.
Main's book-keeping,
Blank books,
Cherry bounce,
Porter,
Wines,
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate,
Pepper,
Loaf, white & brown Sugars,
Allspice, cinnamon, ginger &c.
Allum, copperas, arsenic,
A few hundred of excellent logwood.
Jesuit's bark,
Glauber's salts.
Copper tea kettles,
Two large and one small still,
Sheet iron & nail rods,
Nails & flooring brads, from 3d. to 12d.
Window glass, 7 by 9 8by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12,
A variety of saddlery,
Saddles, saddle bags whips and bridles of every description.
Also a few excellent double and single trigger rifle guns.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 3, 1798.

*** A generous price will be given for country sugar.

Fayett County,

August court of Quarter Sessions 1798.

Catharine Turner, and Daniel Bryant, administrators of Roger Turner, decd. complainants.

AGAINST

Joseph Williams, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second monday in November next and answer the said bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Teste,

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at Clark court house on the 4th Tuesday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof, as will discharge the tax and entered due thereon:

Joseph Curd, 50 acres, Howards Big creek. Joshua Gist, 400, Stoner. Anthony Rucker, 679, Four mile creek. Stephen French, 1000 Stoner. Filher Benett, 400. James Crocket, 1000; same 1000. Thomas Hind, 44. Hancock. Matthew Kenny, 500, Stoner. James Logan, 521, Brushy fork, half a tract. Benager Rice, 500, Stoner. James Rankin 400, Strodes creek. Ebenezer S. Platt 12500 Red river. David Shelton, 2000, Stoner. John or George May, 400, Mouth of Howards or Jewits creek. Smith Payne, 1000, Two mile creek Benjamin Winslow, 1100, Lulbulgrud; same 500, Kentucky. Daniel Henry, 2.228 2, Little Sandy. John Wigginton, 1000, Howards creek, Thomas Holts, 2000; same 1000.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. and continue by ajournment from day to day until all is sold, or the tax due thereon discharged.

R. HIGGINS, S. C. C.

September 18th, 1798. 3t

BLANK DEEDS